FULL SCHEDULE OF VETOES

ABSTRACT OF THE PRINCIPAL VE-TOES OF THE PRESIDENTS.

WASTINGTON'S CAVALRY VETO-MADI-BON'S, JACKSON'S AND TYLER'S BANK VETOES-TYLER'S PUBLIC LANDS REVE-NUE VETO-POLE'S RIVER AND HARBOR AND FRENCH SPOLIATION VETOES-VE-TOES OF PIERCE, JOHNSON AND GRANT.

The first veto message received by Congress since the organization of the Government was that sent in by Washington, returning with his phjections a bill in relation to the army, in which it was proposed to disband or materially reduce the enviry branch of the service. The next or materially reduce the environment was that of December 19-24. more important one was that of President Madi-son in 1815, vetoing the United States bank bill, following in 1832 by the famous veto of President Sackson of the same institution. Several other system marked the administrations of Madison and Jackson, but the bank vetoes were the most distinguished ones. The administrations of Adams, Jefferson, Monroe (saving internal im-provements) and John Quincy Adams were comparatively votoless. The vetoes of succeeding Presidents will be found in order in the abstracts of the documents which we subjoin. Van Buren's ministration was characterized by no votoes of consequence. The administration of Millard Filemore, who, as Vice President, succeeded to the Presidential office upon the death of Zachary Taylor, and whose administration insted from Abraham Lincoln are not notable for vetoes of Our first abstract of these Presidential vetoes is that of President Washington, as follows:

WASHINGTON'S VETO. The veto of President Washington as explained Shove, was in reference to the cavalry arm of the military service, in which the President took the efficiency of the regular cavalry, as its ranks would have to be filled by volunteers.

Madeson's mark veto.

* Waiving the question of the Constitution and substitutional authority of the Legislature to establish an incorporated bank, as being prejudiced in my ludgment, by repeated recognitions, under varied electromestances, of the validity of such an institution, in acts of the legislative, executive and judicial branches of the Government, accompanied by indications, in different modes, of a concurrence of the general will of the nation, the proposed cape the purposes of reviving the public credit, of process of the verying the public credit, of process of reviving the public credit, of process of the public medium of circulation and of aiding the Treasury by facilitating the indispensable anticipations of the rorease.

* When it is considered that the proposed establishment will enjoy a monopoly of the profits of a national bank for a period of twenty years; that the monopolized profits will be continually growing with the progress of classical continually growing with the progress of content of the profits of the national population and wealth; that the manuel will during the same period be dependent on the notes of the bank for that species of circulating medium whenever the progonous settles are an atomatic will, during the same period be dependent on the notes of the bank for that species of circulating medium whenever the progonous settles are an atomatic will during the same period be dependent on the notes of the bank for that species of circulating medium whenever the progonous settles are an atomatic will during the same period be dependent on the notes of the bank for that species of circulating medium whenever the progonous settles are an atomatic will be continued as a support of the profits of the profits of the notes of the bank for that species of circulating medium whenever the progonous settles are an atomatic will be continued by the public will be continued by the public will be continued by the profits of the profits of the profits of the profits of the public will be cont MADISON'S BANK VETO. of circulating medium whenever the pregious metals may be wanted, and at all times for so much thereof as may be an eligible substitute for a spe-cie medium; and that the extensive employment tion, it is reasonable, as it is requisite, that the Government, in return for these extraordinary concessions to the bank, would have a greater security for attaining the public objects of the institution than is presented in the bill, and particularly for every practicable accommodation, both if the temporary advances necessary to anticipate the taxes, and in those more durable loans which are equally necessary to diminish the resort to fave. President Madison concludes his measure taxes. President Madison concludes his message by stating that he consoles himself with the redection that if his objections have not the weight which he attaches to them, "they can be constitutionally overruled; and with a confidence that, in a contrary event, the wisdom of Congress will hadden to substitute a more commensurate and hasten to substitute a more commensurate and certain provision for the public exigencies." PRESIDENT JACKSON'S VETO.

respects, convenient for the Government and use.

ful to the people. Entertaining this opinion, and deeply impressed with the belief that some of the powers and privileges possessed by the existing thank are authorized by the Constitution, subversive of the rights of the States and dangerous to the liberties of the people, I felt it my data and another than the control of the President, acting under his convictions, both mental and moral, imperiously requires the convenience. adoptly impressed with the belief that some of the powers and privileges possessed by the existing bank are authorized by the Constitution, subverbank are authorized by the Constitution and defence, or comparing the constitution combining all its advantages and obviating these objections. I sincerely regret that in the act before me I can perceive none of the will of a majority must not, in a constitutional republic like ours, control this sacred and those modifications of the bank charter which are focessary, in my opinion, to make it compatible solemnduty of a sworn officer. The Constitution with justice, with sound policy, or with the Constitution fitself I regard and cherish as the embodied and stitution of our country. * * It is not our own dittiers who are to receive the bounty of our Gor.

States. It is their fixed and fundamental law. ditisens who are to receive the bounty of our Gov.

States. It is their fixed and fundamental law,
erhment. More than \$8,000,000 of the stock of this which they unanimously prescribe to the public ILPHONZO YOUNGS & CO. erhment. More than \$8,000,000 of the stock of this bank is held by foreighers. By this act the American Republic proposes virtually to make them a present of some millions of dollars. For these gratitudes to foreigners and to some of our own opulent citizens the act secures no equivalent whatever. * It is not conceivable how the present stockholders can have any claim to the special favor of the Government. If we must have such a corporation why should not the Government secure to the people the full market value of the privileges granted.

Why should not Congress create and sell \$20,000,000 of stock, incorporating the purchasers with all the powers and privileges secured in the set. all the powers and privileges secured in the act, a bill the President should therefore sand and putting the premium upon the sales into the Treasury? * * * It is but justice and good policy, as far as the nature of the case will admit, to confine our favor to our own fellow eitisens, mental will of the people themselves from, is this and let each in his turn enjoy an opportunity to case, I must admit, unintentional change or inand let each in his turn enjoy an opportunity to profit by our bounty. In the bearing of the act before me upon these points I find ample reasons why it should not become a law. * Is there no danger to our liberty and independence for a bank that n a bank that in its nature has so little to bind it to our country? Should its influence become poncentrated, as it may under the operation of such an act as this, in the hands of a self-elected directory, whose interests are identified with those of the foreign stockholder, will there not be a se to tremble for the purity of our elections is peace and for the independence of our country in war? * * It is to be regretted that the rich and powerful too often bend the acts of government to their selfish purpose. Dis-tinctions in society will always exist under every inctions in society will always exist under every jet government. Equality of talents, of ducation or or wealth, cannot be produced by. human institutions. In the full enjoyment of the gifts of heaven, and the fruits of superior indus-try, economy and virtue, every man is equally entitled to this protection by law. But when the laws undertake to add to these natural and just dvantages artificial distinctions, to grant titles, gratuities and exclusive privileges, to make the rich richer and the potent more powerful, the humble members of society, the farmers, mechanics and laborers, who have neither the time no the means of securing like favors for themselves, have a right to complain of the injustice of their Government. * * * Most of the difficulties Government. * * Most of the difficulties opr Government now encounters, and most of the dangers which impend over our Union, have sprang from an abandonment of the legitimate objects of Government in our national legislation and the adoption of such principles as are embodied in this act. Many of our rich men have not been content with equal protection and equal benefits. but have besought us to make them richer by acts of Congress. By attempting to gratify their de-sires we have, in the results of our legislation, arrayed section against section, interest against interest, and man against man, in a fearful com-

PRESIDENT TYLER'S PIRST PISCAL BANK VETO. The bill entitled "An act to incorporate the sub-cribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States," which originated in the Senate, has been conered by me, with a sincere desire to conform my action in regard to it to that of the two Houses of Congress. By the Constitution it is my duty her to approve the bill by signing it or to return it with my objections to the House in which it originated. I cannot conscientiously give it my approval, and I proceed to discharge the duty rered of me by the Constitution, to give my ressons for disapproving. The power of Congress to create a nations operate per se over the Union has been a

motion, which threatens to shake the foundation

of our Union. It is time to pause in our career, to

review our principles, and, if possible, revive that devoted patriotism and spirit of compromise

high distinguished the sages of the Revolution

dent legislation, make our Government what it

ought to be, we can at least take a stand agains

all new grants of monopolies and exclusive privi-leges, against any prostitution of our Govern-

ment to the advancement of the few at the ex-

pense of the many, and in favor of compromise

tem of political economy.

gradual referm in our code of laws and sys

pank to operate per se over the Union has been a question of dispute from the origin of our Government. Men most justly and deservedly esteemed for their high intellectual endowments, their virtues and their patriotism, in regard to it entertained different and conflicting opinious. Congresses have differed. The approval of one President has been followed by the disapproval of another. The people at different times have President has been followed by the disapproval of another. The people at different times have acquisesed in decisions both for and against.

The country has been and still is deeply agitated by this unsettled question. It will suffice of another. The people at different times have acquiesced in decisions both for and against.

The country has been and still is deeply agripated by this unsettled question. It will suffice for me to say that my own opinion has been uniformly proclaimed to be against the exercise of any such power by this Government. On all suitable coossions during a period of twenty-five years the opinions thus entertained have been unreservedly expressed. I declared it in the Legislature of my native State. In the House of Representatives of the United States it has been openly vindinated by mc; in the Senate Chamber, in the hearing and presence of many who are at this time members of that body, it has been affirmed and reaffirmed in speeches and reports the most crafty, artful and devilish of their own affirmed and by soles there recorded. In

was elected by the people Vice President of the United States.

By the occurrence of a contingency provided for by the Constitution, and arising under an impressive dispensation of Providence, I succeeded to the Presidential office. Before entering upon the duties of that office I took an eath that I would preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States. Entertaining the spintons alluded to, and having taken this cost, the Senate and the country will see that I could not give my sanction to a measure of the character described without surrendering all claim to the respect of honorable men, all confidence on the part of the people, all self-respect, all regard for moral and religious obligations, without an observance of which no government can be prosperous and no people can be happy. It would be to commit a crime which I would not willfully commit to gain an earthly reward, and which would justly sub ject me to the ridicule and scorn of all virtuous men.

men.

President Tyler then proceeds to give a brief history of the United States bank, remarking that, notwithstanding the immense transactions that, notwithstanding the immense transactions of the bank in the purchase of exchange, the losses sustained were merely nominal, while in the line of discounts the suspended debt was enormous, and proved most disastrous to the bank and the country. Its power, he asserts, of local discount "has, in fact, proved to be a fruitful source of favoritism and corruption, alike destructive to the public morals and to the general weel. The capital invested in banks of discount in the United States, created by the States, at this time arreads axis 000,000,000 and if the discounting of local United States, created by the States, at this time exceeds \$350,000,000, and if the discounting of local paper could have produced any beneficial effects the United States ought to possess the soundest currency in the world; but the reverse is lamentably the fact. "He gives his objections to the clause in the bill by which the directors are invested with the fullest power to establish a branch in any State which has yielded its assent, and having once established such branch, it shall not after the country of the most learned men in Japan. The Empress and her ladies were dressed, as to hair and robes, in the old court style of Kioto. But as to teeth and eyebrows, the former were white and the latter were black; which, though according to nature, was not according to old

at the expense of reason.

But, further, remarks President Tyler, the "State may express, under the most solemn form of legislation, its dissent, which may, from time to The Mount Davidson Oil Core cle medium; and that the extensive employment of the notes in the collection of the augmented taxes will, moreover, enable the bank greatly to extend its profitable issues of them without the expense of specie capital to support that circulation, it is reseasonable, as it is requisite, that the Government, in return for these extraordinary and propriet a necessity and propriety, and nothing more. I regard this bill as asserting for Congress the right to incorporate a United States bank, with power TTLER'S VETO OF THE SECOND PISCAL BANK BILL

* * I readily admit that, while the qualified veto with which the Chief Magistrate is invested should be regarded, and was intended by the wise men who made it a part of the Constitution as a great conservative principle of our system, without the exercise of which, on important occasions, a more representative majority might urge the Gov-ernment in its legislation beyond the limits fixed by the framers, or might exert its just powers too. tional republic like ours, control this sacred and N. W. BURCHELL to abrogate the power altogether and to render its insertion in the Constitution a work of absolute fraction by a majority in Congress; and light alone do I regard the constitution which I most reluctantly discharge.

PRESIDENT TYLER'S VETO OF THE DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC LANDS REVENUE BILL. The voto of this bill, on August 11, 1842, created almost as much excitement throughout the coun.

try as Jackson's veto of the United States bank bill. The excitement in New York among the Democrats was intense, as the measure was a pet one of the Whige; and its veto by Tyler was con-sidered as reaching a crisis in political affairs and as separating his administration entirely from Whig influences.

PRESIDENT POLK'S VETOES OF THE RIVER AND HARBOR BILL, AUGUST 5, AND FRENCE SPOLIA-TION BILL, AUGUST 11, 1846.
In returning the bill making appropriations for the improvement of certain harbors and rivers, President Polk stated that, should it become a law, the principle which it establishes will inevit-ably lead to large and annually increasing appro-priations and drains upon the Treasury. With such an increase of expenditure must necessarily tollow either an increased public debt or increased burdens upon the people by taxation. In returning the French spoliation bill, Presi-

dent Polk said he did so upon the grounds of its inexpediency alone. On December 15, 1847, he sent in a message to Congress, giving his reasons in full for votoing the river and harbor bill of las session.

PRESIDENT PIERCE vetoed the French Spolistion bill February 30, and the relief of the Collins Steamship bill March 4, 1855. PRESIDENT ANDREW JOHNSON

distinguished his administration by no less than nineteen vetoes. His may truthfully be palled the "Champion Veto Administration" since the the "Champion yeto Administration" since the Government was established. Among his prin-cipal vetoes were those of the Civil Eights bill, March 28, 1866; Freedman's Bureau bill, June 17, 1860; the District of Columbia Suffrage bill, January 8, 1867; Military Reconstruction bill, March 3, 1867; Tenure of Office bill, same date; Supplementary Reconstruction bill, July 20, 1887; Admission of Southern Representatives, June 26 ontinuance of Freedman's Bureau, July

and the fathers of our Union. If we cannot at once, in justice to interests sested under improvi-PRESIDENT GRANT

has already votoed eight bills of private character to wit: January 11, 1870, (his first veto,) for the re lief of Rollin White, (veto message of five lines;) January 4, 1871, for the relief of Charles Cooper Jahuary 4, 1971, for the relief of charges cooper and others; February 7, 1871, for the relief of cer-tain contractors for the construction of resuels of-war and steam machinery. In returning the lat-ter President Grant stated that he could "see no reason for relieving contractors who had not exer-cised ordinary prudence and diligence in their business transactions." March 5, 1871, buil for the relief of Henry Wilman, a private soldier; March 29, 1872, estate of John T. Hanks; June 1, 1872, for the relief of J. Milton Best for the destruction of his dwelling houses by color the Telegraphy. his dwelling house, by order of the United States commanding officer at Paducah, Ky, in 1984; February 1, 1873, for the relief of the East Tennessee university. In this case General Grant re-marked: "If the precedent is once established that the Government II liable for the ravages of war the end of demands upon the public treasury cannot be forcast." February 13, 1873, for the re-lief of the owners of salt works in Kentucky.

A TALE OF TWO CITIES.

The Philadelphia Evening Star says: "There would seem to be three things in Philadelphia next to impossible. The first is the conviction of

popular assemblages I have unhesitatingly announced it, and in the last public declaration which I made, and that but a short time before the last Presidential election, I referred to my previously expressed opinions as being those them entertained by me. With a full knowledge of the opinions thus entertained, and nover consealed, I was elected by the people Vice President of the police commissioners and to the board of education to the bear of the worse cases than those among those sent to Bellovue to give birth to illegitimate children, and with another class, far too young in pears to be led, of their own voiling, in a species of vice too intolerable to be thought of without a shudder. What is done at times in Bellovue almost with over every en-Bellevue, almost with open eyes, in the way of en-ticements to future vice, and in the merciless ex-posure of these not victous, ought to be stopped at once, and what is done in the streets, sometimes by beings miscalled women, in enticing mere children into dens of infamy to gratify the lusts of men calling themselves respectable, ought to of men calling themselves respectable, ought to be stopped, and if in no other way, by public ax-posure and personal punishment.

THE young Empress of Japan, Haruko, who recently set her people the example of letting her wifely eyebrows grow and her wifely teeth remain white, now appears in public, visite schools, encourages teachers and scholars in the capital, and shows her "divinity" in a manner not very different from the divine ladie of other lands. She is eminently a fitting spouse for the brilliant and progressive M kado. The Empress, on the 29th of November visited the Imperial College in Tohel, and after seeing the new college buildings, sat down in the same room with the ladies of the foreign professors, for an bour or more, while looking at experiments in physics and chemistry by the pupils. She also visited the girls' school and distributed prizes to the scholars. She was accompanied by four ladies of the court, two maids of honor, and saveral gentlemen of the imperial household, among whom was the Mikrado's private tutor, Fukuys. This looking at experiments in physics and chemaccording to nature, was not according to old

The Mount Davidson Oil Company was lately formed in Colorado, on the sole basis of the revelations of a female "medium." Considerable preparatory work was done, but at the point of building tanks the confidence of the spirits wanted a bonus of \$35 a share. That exploded the company's faith, and they ex-ploded a blast and the oil story together.

The profits of farming should consist, in a large measure, in the improvement of the farm itself and its belongings, and there can be no better investment than this. That is very poor farming, if worthy to be called farming, which, though it may nominally show a cash balance, leaves the homestead in a worse instead of a better condition than it found it.

NEW TEA!! NEW TEA!!! Another Heavy Arrival,

Fifty Cents a Pound.

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We are again glad to offer our customers th

JAVA, Old Government, raw 40 and 4
JAVA, Old Government, roasted 43 and 4
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TEAS

We have recently added to our stock in this d

tment by the purchase of a LARGE QUANTITY OF NEW-CEOP TEAS of the different varieti and hence we are now prepared to offer special 1

See prices below: IMPERIAL, New and Sweet ... IMPERIAL, "
IMPERIAL, Choice. IMPERIAL Extra Fine75e. JAPAN, Extra Fine, silver leaf, OOLONG, New, and best in this market OOLONG, cannot be surpassed in quality... \$1.25 OOLONG, CERNOT DE BUILD.
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, Choice Piew
ENGLISH BREAKFAST, Choice Piew
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FLOUR.

WELCH'S BEST FAMILY, per sack \$2.75 GOLDEN HILL PAMILY, per sack \$2.60 BURNT MULES FAMILY at lowest rates. ISAAO WENGER'S FAMILY... " " A. BOSS RAY'S FAMILY..... EXTRA FLOUR at \$2.40, \$2.25 and \$2 per sack.

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A Table Lineau Sty, 50 stb; and 5 cts. Bres Goods. Die 15 cts. Bres Goods. Die 15 cts. Bres Goods. Die 15 cts. Bres Goods of the 15 cts. Bres Goods of Leddor Suffing in 50 and de cts. Brances Silks, 50 St. 50 stb. 7 cts. Block biles, 51.00 St. 50 stripe Gray Silks, 51.00 worth \$1.00 jb. Block Alpacas, cts., worth 50. Cassimeres at Davistal low prices Riegant line Parasons, in new things: Straw Matting and Olicloths; Carpetts at cost-to close out.

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Toweis, Napkins, Blesched and Unblesched Cottons from 7 ets. up: Frints from 5% ets. up: Farls Lids & ets. and up (five button 76 cts.)

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SEEGES, BAREGES, AC, PERCALES. FRENCH AND AMERICAN, to plate striped and 64 PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, 64 PRINTED LINEN LAWNS, 64 PRINTED LINENS. LACES AND LACE GOODS. LINEN LACES, in corn color, for trimm Ladies' English Walking Jackets, Ladies' Bieer less Embroidered Jackets, Flue French Cloths for Ladies' and Children's West. STRIPED HOSIERY.

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Due of them, however, is not enough to make 100 Pieces CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES. At Half Their Value.

Splendid WEST-OF-ENGLAND 6-4 CLOTH. \$2.50 and \$3 per Yard. THESE GOODS

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aniced. MALAGA FRUIT COMPANY

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IL PUGIE & SON, MERCHANT TAILORS, No. 513 Pourteenth Street. Have received their first instalment of Spring Goods, consisting of appendix Diagonals. Foreign and Domestic Cassimizes, and sidal receive weekly during the season, which they are prepared to make up in the latest styles.

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90 felt hats.
402 forage caps.
403 mack costs.
5 sashes. o sashes,
234 pairs chevrons.
309 pairs cales.
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6,325 brass hat trummings.
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Til yards lace.
Til yards lace.
120 set Sibley tent poles.
5 target-practice books,
and a lot of unserviceable clothing and tentage.
Torms of sale cash, in United States currency. No
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Cash at the time of bidding for all purchases less
than \$25. A deposit of 25 per cent, will be required
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Full full to the control of the control mark, and henter quantity nor quality will be gurfalled.

Every smort will be made to give a correct description, and to select a fair sample by which to sel, but purchasers must examine and buy at their own risk. Goods will be sold again for secount of and at the risk and expense of buyers, if not called for within five days from last day of sale. No claims for ecrors will be allowed after the goods have been

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5:00 a. m. Baltimore and all Way Stations.
6:20 a. m. Point of Rocks, Pledamont, Hagerstown,
Winchester and all Way Stations.
6:45 a. m. Baltimore, Annapolis, Pledamont and all
Way Stations.

8:00 a. m. New York, Philadelphins, Boston, Baltimore, Laurei and Relay.

8:15 a. m. Pittsburg, Chicago, Cinclumati, Louisyille, St. Louis, Coldinbos, Bandusky,
Wheeling and the West. Bockville,
Frederick and all Stations on the Washington county and Valley branches,
Fr., "ann ers. Dinner at Cumberland.

8:20 a. m. Baltimore and Belay only.

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1:00 p. m. New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Bai-timore. Dinner at Relay. Hagerstown, Winchester and all In-termediate Way Stations west of Relay.

8:45 p. m. Bultimore, Frederick and all Way Sta-2:50 p. m. Point of Rocks, Frederick and Way Sta-tions.
3:50 p. m. Point of Rocks, Frederick and Way Stutions,
4:6 p. m. Baltimore, Annapoits and all Way Sta-tions.
5:60 p. m. Philadelphia and Baltimore. Supportst

5:0 p. m. Philadelphia and Baltimore. Supper as Velay,
7:2 p. m. Pittsoarg, Chicago, Cincinuati, Louisville, St. Louis, Columbua, Bandusky,
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cars. Breakfast at Grafton.
7:20 p. m. Baltimore and all Way Stations,
8:00 p. m. New York, Philadelphia, Bostoa, Baltimore and Relay,
II:20 p. m. Raitimore and all Way Stations.
8:15 and 8:20 a. m. Law Cases, Cards, Circulars, 8:15 and 8:20 s. m. 1:00, 4:45, 5:40, 7:45, 7:20, 9:00 and 11:30 p. m. 1:10, 4:45, 5:40, 7:45, 7:20, 9:00 and 11:30 p. m. All trains stop at Vinduct hotel, Helay House station.

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